









in a body. The choir performed a chant which helped to calm his agitation, and he arose and addressed the throne of grace in German. Then followed a hymn in the same language, the music of which was very plaintive, and was peculiar in this that the voices ceased at the end of every line or two, the organ playing on, and then after a few notes they struck in again. Immediately after this followed a ceremony which drew tears from many eyes, though what was spoken was said in German. Two young men from the little flock came into the pulpit bringing a copy of the Bible, which they presented to their religious teacher, indicating by it that they expected him to preach to them in truth; and he in accepting it promised to preach nothing but Christ and his crucifixion.

He then took the text of his sermon in English these words of Christ, "if the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." After alluding to his position and the support he received from the fact that he had the Bible for his foundation, he proceeded to relate some of the hindrances that the Romish church had placed in their way. They had attempted to influence individuals by petty persecutions, and through the instrument of confession. In one case the priest would not grant absolution to a woman, till she had dissuaded her husband from attending the meetings of Mr. G.—, and when he announced the fact that that woman was now with her husband before them publicly withdrawing from communion with the Romish church, and would go to the communion no more, the excited audience, forgetting it was the Sabbath, made a loud demonstration of applause which, however, was instantly checked. He appealed to them if, when they had been insulted in every way that Romish ingenuity could invent in the way of anonymous letters, placarding the door of the place of their meetings, circulating slanderous and injurious reports of their teacher, he had not preached love to his enemies. The Roman hierarchy had called him an adventurer, seeking their money; he asked them if he had ever received their money for the office he had performed for them, and if any who had applied to him for aid or advice had gone from his door without receiving what it was in his power to give.

He spoke of liberty of conscience as being the great idea of this country, and alluded to the change in this respect in his little flock who a few months ago had no Bible. And when he spoke of the promise he had made to preach the truths of the Bible to his new congregation, he pressed that book warmly to his heart and said, "while there is a star in the American banner, or a promise in the word of God, he would so preach. In regard to the movement in America, of which this is the start, he said there were hundreds waiting for it, for some one to go forward. At the outset Ronke had but 21 adherents and Tzarski 18, and now they number 80,000. They began with more than four times the number Ronke did.

After finishing the English discourse, which was in many places highly impassioned and eloquent, and but for the day would have been frequently interrupted with applause, he preached a sermon in the German tongue from the words, "Who is on the Lord's side." The main drift of the discourse was to show up the errors of Rome. He introduced a copy of the New Testament in German, published by the authority of Bishop Hughes, who in the preface disapproved of the practice which was common of reading the Scriptures, but he had decided nevertheless to give them an authorized version. In speaking of the celibacy of the clergy, he read to his German audience from Bishop Hughes' words—"and when Jesus was come into Peter's house, he saw his wife's mother laid, and sick of a fever." Even the children among the Germans, saw and appreciated the point, which excited a general smile.

At the conclusion of the sermon, a declaration of their belief was read in German, during the reading of which they arose in a body, men, women and children, about fifty in number, and assented to the various parts. They have not formed a church, but a congregation. They reject the peculiar errors of the Romish church, article by article, such as the worship of images, relics, and auricular confession, &c. In the common acceptance of the term they are evangelical, but they adhere to the Romish errors of infant baptism and confirmation. They recognize the right of the church to choose their own pastor and provide for the annual election of the officers who administer the affairs of the church. The essential parts of this declaration of belief, was translated by Rev. Mr. Thompson, who conducted the services, with some appropriate remarks which he introduced by giving Rev. Mr. G. the hand of fellowship.

This is the beginning of a movement among the 40,000 Germans of this city, which promises much for the cause of truth. A breach has been made, and a standard raised, around which the whole religious liberty rally. The spirit of political liberty which works so strongly among the Germans at home, and when transferred to this country rejoices in our institutions, will work out the idea of liberty of conscience, and we doubt not the time is near, when the vast population of Germans in this country will be free indeed.

MALLAB.

### Recognition at Pittsfield, N. H.

Last week, on Thursday, Rev. J. Milton Coburn, was publicly recognized as pastor of the Baptist church in Pittsfield, N. H. Portions of scripture were read by Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Henniker; Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Wells, of the Congregational church; sermon by Rev. Mr. Cummings, of Concord, from 2 Cor. 4: 2.—Commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God. We shall publish an abstract of this discourse in our next. Prayer of recognition by Rev. Mr. Chick, of Bennington; Address to the pastor, by Rev. Mr. Carpenter, of New London; Hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Worth, of Fisherville; Address to the church and society, by Rev. Mr. Hodge, of Gilmanton. The singing was excellent, and greatly to the credit of the choir. The church is situated in a

pleasant and thriving village, where bro. Coburn has an inviting and promising field of labor.

### Vermont.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

Beloved brethren of the Green Mountain State.—We deem it proper to inform you, and all in other States who have patronized the Vermont Reflector, for we hope still to be favored with your patronage, that subsequent to issuing an extra for the Vermont edition of the Christian Reflector, the subscribers have become jointly interested in the circulation of this paper among you. We especially hope to send it into all the Baptist churches of the State, and we wish it might be introduced into every family. We are confident that all families which shall receive and read the Reflector one year, will feel that they have realized a rich reward for their expense and time. The influence which this large and rich sheet must exert upon the family circle is permitted to visit, must be of the best character.

We trust it will be born in mind that the Reflector not only furnishes all the advantages of a city religious paper, but is also designed to serve the Vermont Baptist churches and ministers as a convenient medium of communication for all notices and appointments of important public meetings, which their interests may demand. We offer you the paper on very reasonable terms.

We are confident of success in this enterprise, if we have the influence of the pastors, and a few other active brethren in our favor. For all their aid we will endeavor to make due returns. Dear brethren, we earnestly solicit your co-operation. We believe it is a good work for our State.

We ask you to try this paper one year. If you find its influence is not good upon your society, your families, your young people, and your own souls, we will not request you to continue it.

All communications for the columns of the paper, should be directed to the office of the Christian Reflector, in Boston, post paid.

All business communications relating to Vermont subscribers, should be directed to the office of the Christian Reflector in Ludlow, Vt.

AARON ANGIER.

J. M. GRAVES.

Ludlow, Vt., Jan. 1st, 1847.

Subscribers and friends in Vermont will observe, from the foregoing, that Mr. Angier is associated with Mr. Graves in the charge of the edition for that State. This new feature in the new arrangement renders it additionally pleasing and acceptable to ourselves, and will not be less so, we are sure, to all others concerned. Those of our subscribers in the State to whom the Reflector has heretofore been mailed from this city, and who prefer to have them sent mailed from this city, will please inform us immediately; otherwise, we shall consult their convenience and expense, by having them mailed in common with the rest of the edition from Ludlow.

### Slavery in the District of Columbia.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Your press is one among the few that speaks plainly, and yet calmly, out upon the subject of SLAVERY. I wish, therefore, to make it the medium of communicating to the public some incidents under the flag of the capital.

In this city is Mr. Munroe, an old, wealthy and reputedly respectable inhabitant. He was the owner of many slaves, and I think was the lessor of the 'slave pen' in the city. Among his slaves, was one named SARAH CARTER, a very intelligent woman about fifty years old. She had long been a servant in his family, had nursed and brought up several of Munroe's younger children, and actually nursed her own child at four months old, so as to nurse the youngest of Munroe's. She, with her husband, Luke Carter, who is a free man, and several of his children are members of the Methodist church. I have their certificates of good character from clergymen, physicians, magistrates and others in this city. The certificates are of the very first order.

Sarah with seven of her children and five of her grand-children, were the domestic slaves of Munroe. She, with several of the neighbors, had anticipated, in consideration of her faithful services, and especially of her kindness in nursing his children, that her master would give her her freedom. Indeed, I am informed that in that part of the city, it was a very common remark, 'Munroe will certainly be free aunt Sarah.' He'll never think of selling her, or leaving her a slave for others to sell, she has been so faithful.' So neither Sarah or her children, ever dreamed of any danger. But on a certain day in October, 1845, a carriage came to Munroe's door. Sarah and her seven children and five grand-children were taken, carried to, and lodged in the slave pen till after dark, then taken to the Potomac, put on board a steamboat, and shipped for Richmond; they found out, however, before leaving the pen, that they were all sold for the South. No explanation was given them by Munroe, nor had they the least intimation of what awaited them till the slave dealers took them.

They were taken to Richmond, from there to Manchester, I think, which is some few miles from Richmond; there they were put in the jail or slave prison, waiting the chances for speculators to purchase them. Luke found out his wife and children were sold, and immediately set out by the aid of a few friends, to go and learn their fate and destination. He found them at Manchester. He was not permitted to see his children; but after some effort, he was permitted to see his wife. She, I think, was put in a separate apartment from the children, but in a most filthy, loathsome prison. It was by long and earnest entreaty, and by showing a line from persons of distinction in Washington that he was permitted to see her. When he showed his letters, the growing concern remarked, 'Old man we don't allow this; we don't make a practice of letting one go to see them.' But finally he went in, found his wife faint, and and gashed; neither dared speak above their breath. Thus confined a little while together, Luke found out that it was in contemplation of the purchasers, not to take Sarah south with the rest of them, fearing from her age and feelings she would be troublesome. She was sold to Mr. Bots, P. M., at Manchester. Luke ascertained that she could be bought of Bots for \$250, I think. He left her, returned to Washington, interceded with a humane

lady here, (Mrs. Walsh) to let him have the money, to go back and buy her. She did so. Luke bought her, and took the bill of sale in the name of Mrs. Walsh; and the latter gave Sarah or her husband till the April following to redeem her; several of the citizens, members of Congress and others, contributed to the object; and Gerrit Smith, of New York, made up the balance. And when April came, and the bill was paid, and Sarah was a free paper were made out, and Sarah had her freedom. But to return to Manchester.

Sarah remained there while her husband came to this city. She was told it over to me in her own modest way, and says, no one can conceive what she suffered in her feelings. The places were filthy and loathsome; she and her children at first almost sickened at the sight of their food, and could not taste it. Nothing but the floor on which to sleep. She said her appetite and sleep forsook her. She confessed she had no idea there could be such a difference between slaves there and in Washington. One item of their food was cabbage; coarse large leaves, thrown into a large cauldron, boiled, taken out and thrown into something of a trough and eaten.

But the trying time was, when the children and grand-children were started off for Tennessee. Her husband had come back, but they have both told me, when the drove, including the children, passed by the house where they were, neither of them could endure the sight, and did not, and could not look out, even to see them pass. So wrong was the mother's heart, that she dared not trust her eyes, to take the last look of her children that were then leaving her forever. She cannot allude to this scene without her eyes filling in a moment with tears. She has heard once from them, that they were in Nashville, Tenn. I have written several letters for her, but can get no answer. She has been to see me several times, entreating me to try them, or help her to the means that she might go and find them, and die with them. Her religion and integrity are proverbial. Never has a word of denunciation against her old master or the purchasers of her children escaped her. She speaks of them in terms of kindness; but when she alludes to her children, her anguish is beyond concealment.

I have thus given you the brief outline of this slave case; comment is not needed. This is slavery in the District of Columbia! where the free States make their laws.

E. D. C.

### Washington.

Washington, Jan. 1st, 1847.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—One month of this short session has passed, and Congress has hardly got ready for business. Holidays, deaths, funerals, &c. have much interrupted its progress. The President's Message, or that portion of it relating to the war with Mexico, was discussed for several days. The debate was extremely pointed and animated. It was closed by aid of the Previous Question on Monday of this week. COL. BAKER, of Illinois, by common consent, had the floor for the concluding speech. He holds a commission in, and was fresh from the army. His speech was divested of all party character, and listened to with great attention. His object was, to call the attention of Congress to the extreme sufferings and wants of the army. Indeed, he was ordered here by Gen Taylor partly for that object. He spoke of the embarrassments arising from want of available funds, of food, medicine and clothing; said that sickness and death, had made inroads far beyond what was generally known; that his own regiment from Illinois, which went out eight hundred strong, robust, young men, had lost over one hundred by death, though they had not been in, or near a battle; and over two hundred discharged from sickness had gone home living skeletons, or were on the sick list yet; that the Baltimore regiment of five hundred and eighty-three, had lost two hundred and six, that these regiments were not more than an average of the whole; that more than Two THOUSAND (besides those killed and mortally wounded) now lie entombed in the valley of the Rio Grande; that Mexico was scarcely crippled at all from the war; that she was never stronger, more united, and her people more enthusiastic, than to-day. That Mexico was to be done effectually against Mexico should be done before hot weather and the sickly season. He represented the wants of the soldiers for clothing as beyond conception. His speech made quite an impression on the House, and a resolution offered by him touching supplies of clothing, was adopted by the House with great unanimity.

Mr. King, of New York, has given notice of his intention to introduce the two million Bill, including the Wilmot Anti-Slavery proviso. This Wilmot proviso is becoming a prominent feature in the session; it seems to be conceded on all hands, that our government will exact of Mexico, an indemnity for the expenses of the war, that she has nothing with which to pay but territory. Territory we must take. Shall it be slave or free? Ah, there's the rub; the Wilmot proviso adopted by the House last August, but not assented to by the Senate excluding slavery forever from any territory to be acquired by Mexico. Northern Democrats, and Northern Whigs, with a unanimity that for once, did honor to the free North, stood shoulder to shoulder for the proviso. The great question is now, whether the North will adhere or receive? I learn that out-door influences, to an extent almost before unknown, are being used to induce particular ones from the North to recede, with what success remains to be seen.

The moment the South are satisfied no more slave territory is to be acquired in that quarter, the war will be terminated. They have no relish for a cordon of free States, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific in rear of Texas. But I confess, I have my solemn fears, that the North will, for the one hundred and ninety-ninth time, quail, and the South triumph.

The preliminary steps toward a Dual, were taken last week, between Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, and Mr. Bayly, of Virginia. It originated in a debate in the House; the word 'lie' was used by Bayly in reference to what Davis had said. Davis called on him for an explanation, but received none; and then he politely hinted to Mr. B., that he would be pleased to see him at Baltimore. Bayly's wife gave the alarm, and B. was arrested and put under

\$6000 bonds. Davis escaped the officers, went with his 'second,' who was Senator Barrow, of Louisiana, and Dr. Young, his physician, to Baltimore; staid there or four days, returned to the city on Thursday, and was arrested and held to bail. So the affair stands. Many suppose there must yet be a fight according to the strict etiquette of dueling.

But connected with this affair, there is a painful, melancholy incident; that is, the death of Senator BARROW, of Louisiana. He bore the challenge, and went to Baltimore as the 'friend' of Mr. Davis, took a severe cold, was taken violently sick, and in spite of all that medical aid could do, he died on Thursday morning. His funeral was attended yesterday, by an immense concourse, including the President and heads of departments. He has left a wife and three children. His death has spread a deep gloom over the Senate, and none seem to lay it to heart more than Mr. Davis.

Next week, I presume the War Bills will be brought forward.

### Miscellaneous.

WE present our readers, with this number, a sheet imported by new, and as we think, exceedingly fair and beautiful type throughout. Our old material, owing in no small degree to care and skill in the composition and the presswork, had worn well and appeared well to the last. Though we might have used it longer, it had seen the best days of its service, while our own love of typographic cleanliness and beauty, and respect to the large company to whom we weekly minister, would not suffer us to give them that which in the least degree partakes of a muddy impression. We trust that in this matter we shall meet their approval, and succeed in serving them here as in the higher requirements of humanity and religion.

MISSIONARY SERVICES AT BOWDOIN SQUARE.—On Sabbath evening last, the church in Bowdoin Square, was filled with a congregation who came together to listen to appeals for the missionary cause, and to mingle their prayers and aims. The services of the occasion were highly interesting, impressive and promising. Rev. Mr. Bright, Assistant Secretary of the Union, gave a somewhat extended and very interesting account of our missions, and review of their history during the year. Rev. Mr. Abbott, retired missionary, was present, and happily addressed the numerous assembly. Rev. Mr. Hague also made an eloquent address. Prayers were offered by Dr. Sharp, Rev. Messrs. Neale and Banvard, and a liberal collection for missions was taken at the close.

INSTALLATION AT OLD CAMBRIDGE.—REV. BENJAMIN I. LANE, late of West Troy, N. Y., was installed as pastor of the Baptist church, Old Cambridge, on Wednesday evening, the 30th ultimo. The following was the order of exercises, which were performed to the especial gratification of the audience present. Reading records of council; the Scriptures and introductory prayer, by Rev. C. K. Colver; Sermon by Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., from Rom. 14: 7; including prayer and address to the church by Rev. T. F. Caldwell; Charge by Rev. N. Colver; Concluding prayer by Rev. J. W. Parker; Benediction by the pastor.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—Our friends in Belknap County, New Hampshire, had a spirited Temperance Convention at Meredith Bridge the 25th ult. Josiah Stearns, Esq. was President, and A. G. Weeks and Charles Lane, Esqrs. Secretaries. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Cook, of Meredith Village. Mr. Ham, of this city, enlisted the meeting with his temperance songs, and Dr. Jewett entertained the large audience for two hours with one of his most effective speeches. Excellent resolutions were adopted on the occasion.

BOSTON RECORDED.—REV. E. D. MOORE, whose editorial connection with this old and excellent family religious paper, has continued for three years, announces in the last number of the paper, his retirement. We regret to part company with Mr. M. in a relation where he has given evidence of capacity to make a good paper, and to maintain toward his brethren of the press a spirit of Christian courtesy and good will. Meanwhile the Recorder will maintain, under experienced and capable direction, its high character.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE AND FAMILY VISTERS.—The enterprising conductors of this well-edited and attractive paper, distinguished especially in its tone by its opposition to Romanism, realize sufficient prosperity in their new undertaking, to somewhat enlarge, and improve their sheet with the beginning of a second volume. It is now, as before, a handsome paper, nearly the size of our own, and to all who desire a journal free from any distinctive denominational character, or who keep them well advised of the great movements of their own church and of reform, the Alliance strongly commends itself.

We learn that the revival at Valley Falls in the society of which Rev. Mr. Byram is pastor, still continues with undiminished interest. Nineteen were received by baptism into the church on the last Sabbath of the year, making over forty in all.

The Sheet Aerially, an excellent little sheet devoted especially to the cause of seamen, has reached a fifth volume, and comes to us improved with a new and handsomely engraved title page. Jonathan Howe, Publisher, Rev. Seneca Howe, Editor.

Our excellent brother, J. R. O., will allow us to assure him of our hearty appreciation of his favors.

We regret the necessity that obliges us to omit this week, much that claims insertion.

We rejoice to learn that the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy a war tax on tea and coffee, has been largely voted down.

The article on Slavery in the District of Columbia, signed 'E. D. C.' is from a distinguished Member of Congress, who frequently writes us from Washington, and who is well advised in what he states.

### Editor's Table.

THE EMERANT, by FRANCES B. HEAD: BARTON: New York: Harper & Brothers. Boston: Waiters & Co. This book, made up of sixteen chapters, including an Appendix, furnishes a variety of 'grave matter and gay,' and furnishes much information concerning the emigration of the British American colonies. The author writes in the genuine style of an intelligent, thorough-going Englishman.

FLOWERS OF FAIR.—New York and Boston: published and sold as above. A pleasing and instructive book, replete in its character, being compiled from various writers of fame, Zeph. La Fontaine and others. It has been a worthy sum in its preparation, to avoid such fables as contain coarse, rude, and profane expressions, embodying only those that are pure in their style, as well as moral in their application.

THE USE OF THE BODY IN RELATION TO THE MIND, by GEORGE MEYER, M. D. Another of the admirable New Miscellaneous series of the Harpers, treating in a learned and practical manner of a most important subject, and one beginning to claim its just share of attention.

SCRIPTURE TREASURY.—New York: L. Colby & Co. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. This is intended as a second part of the Scripture Text Book, for which place it appears well suited. Any good analysis of the Bible, leading to its easier and more profitable examination, is to be welcomed.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GREEK LANGUAGE, by ASHIEL C. KENDRICK, Professor of Greek Language and Literature in Middlebury University. Hamilton: Samuel C. Griggs. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. The skill and ability of the author as one of the first Greek scholars of the age, are conspicuous throughout this much needed work. A proof of its acceptance with the public, is found in its having so soon reached a second edition.

THE YOUNG LADY'S HOME, by Mrs. LOUISA C. TUTHILL. Boston: William B. Reynolds & Co. A book for the season, of beautiful mechanical execution, with a fine variety of instructive and profitable reading.

LETTERS TO A DAUGHTER, by WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, D. D. Albany: E. H. Pease. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. We are glad to see this fourth edition of an excellent book. It is full of wisdom, piety, and felicity of style, it is deserving of the high award rendered it as a book for daughters, in the formative steps of a good female education.

### General Intelligence.

#### DOMESTIC.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.—GAIN AND LOSS.—The number of wrecks on the Mexican coast, since the war commenced, is deserving of notice. A singular fact seems to attend our shipping in that quarter. It may be said that the coast is a dangerous one, and that the vessels of war in this direction, do not already exceed the aggregate of the Mexican navy.

ANOTHER U. S. VESSEL LOST.—The U. S. brig Somers, Capt. Somers, which has for some months been performing blockade duty at Vera Cruz, was captured in a squall, on the evening of the 8th inst. There were 74 persons on board the brig at that time, thirty-seven of whom—including the officers, Acting-Master H. A. Clemson, and Passed-Midshipman John R. Hyson—perished. The remainder of the officers and crew were saved, though the human remains of the officers and crew of the ship, captured in a squall, on the evening of the 8th inst. There were 74 persons on board the brig at that time, thirty-seven of whom—including the officers, Acting-Master H. A. Clemson, and Passed-Midshipman John R. Hyson—perished. The remainder of the officers and crew were saved, though the human remains of the officers and crew of the ship, captured in a squall, on the evening of the 8th inst. There were 74 persons on board the brig at that time, thirty-seven of whom—including the officers, Acting-Master H. A. 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